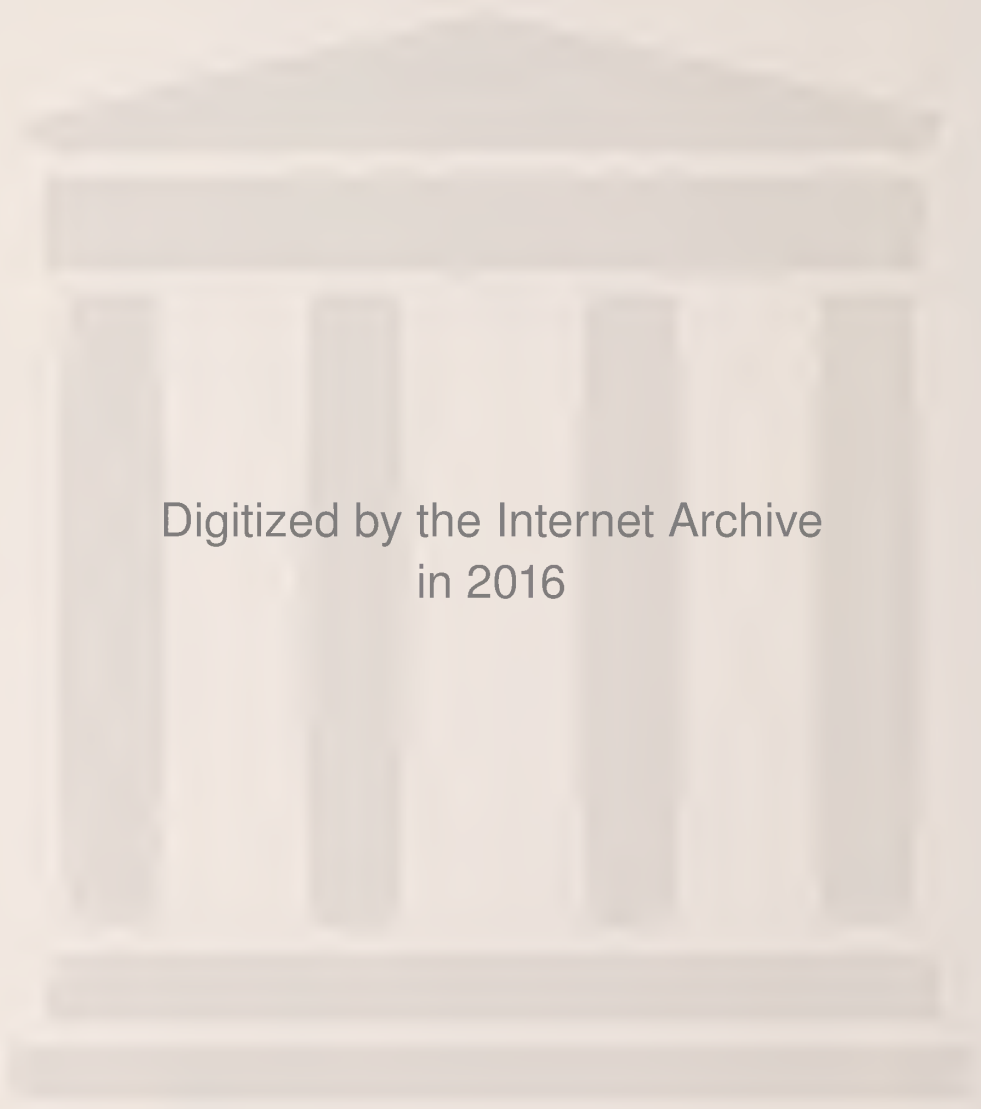




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Vol. I.

No. 5.

COMMENCEMENT
NUMBER.

June,

* 1894.

The

OF THE
Maryland
Agricultural
College.

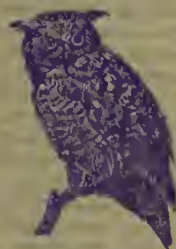


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College Park, Md.

THE CADETS' REVIEW

OF THE

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Vol. 1.

JUNE, 1894.

No. 5

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50 cents per term. Single copies 15 cents.

For advertising rates, etc., address H. C.
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Our June Number.

WITH this number the CADET'S REVIEW ends the first half year of its history. It was with no little uncertainty and apprehension that the Editors embarked upon the enterprise last February. Several year ago a College paper had been attempted here, and had completely failed. Our experiment, begun in a somewhat more pretentious manner, we feel has succeeded. Five numbers, each one, we think up to the standard fixed in our first announcement, have now appeared. This issue, coming as it does at the close of the

scholastic year, we hope will meet with the same kind reception as its predecessors. It has been our object to make it as attractive as possible both as to reading matter and illustrations. The cuts of the College building, the four laboratories and the new gymnasium should make the REVIEW for June a desirable souvenir of Commencement week.

While some changes in the personnel of our editorial staff for the coming year will be necessary, owing to the graduation of three of its present members, the impartial policy of the paper will be continued. We shall, no doubt, feel in no slight measure the loss of three of our ablest coadjutors, but in those chosen to fill the vacancies thus made we hope to secure several of our most talented students of the classes of '95 and '96. As yet we are not ready to announce these changes, being loth to recognize the necessity of parting with our friends of '94.

In looking forward to the future of the CADET'S REVIEW—and we are assured it has a future before it—several improvements in form and matter suggest themselves. There seems to be no reason why the plan of monthly illustrations should not be entirely feasible. The wider circulation and more liberally patronized advertising pages which we trust another year may bring us, together with certain direct financial aid, which we now feel justified in asking of our Board of Trustees, will probably enable us to make a material change in the cover and binding of the magazine, and possibly to increase its size. Again we feel that we may promise a more regular issue of the REVIEW, upon the same day of each month



MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, PRESENT BUILDING—ONE WING OF PROPOSED BUILDING.

—a matter which this year has been almost an impossibility, owing to several causes which could hardly have been foreseen.

Much of our space this month we occupied with the events and incidents of Commencement week—an all-engrossing theme at this season of the year to the College student. While we are obliged for obvious reasons to go to press before the beginning of the closing exercises of June 9—13th, our knowledge of those to participate therein justifies the prediction that the Maryland Agricultural College Commencement of 1894 will prove the most creditable and interesting in its history.

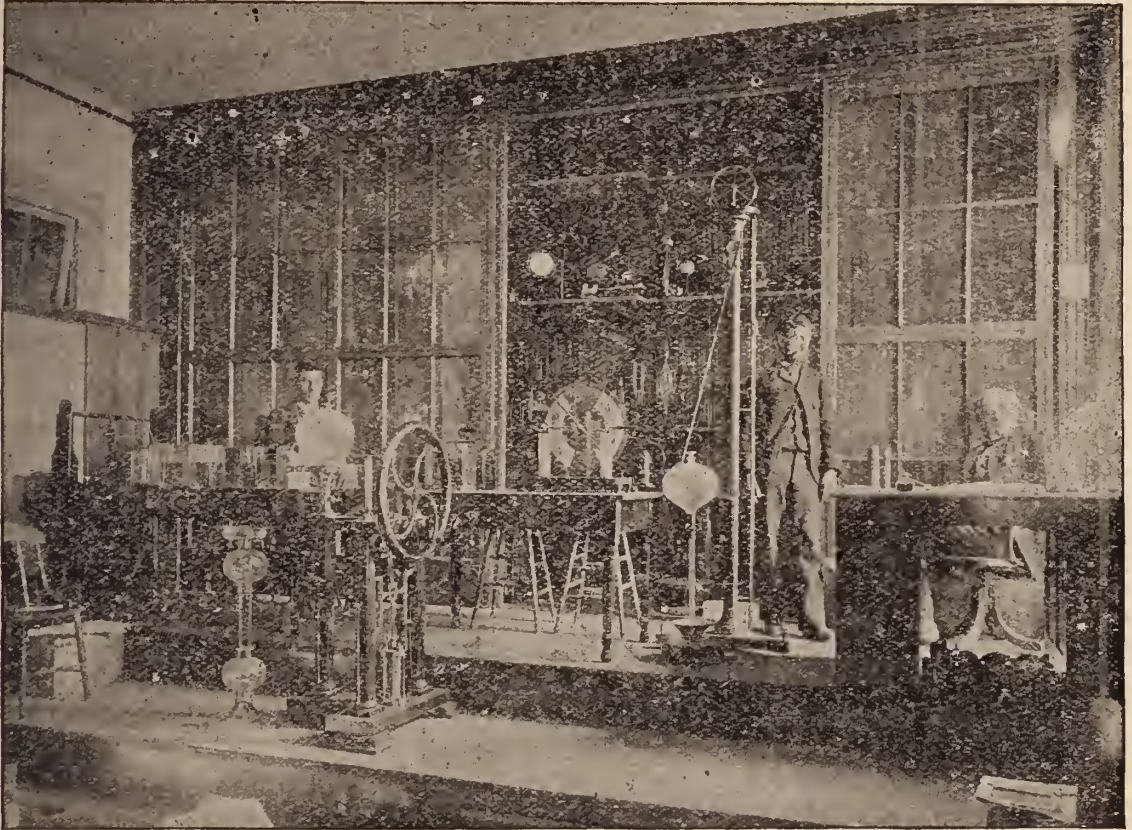
The next issue of the REVIEW will appear in September, when we hope to greet all our old subscribers, as well as a considerable number of new ones. Wishing for all our associates, students and Faculty, a thoroughly enjoyable vacation and a pleasant return to College life, and to the Senior Class of 1894 all the success that seems fairly to belong to them, we herewith submit our final effort for the year.

Maryland Agricultural College—Session of 1893-94.

ONE of the leading principles announced in the first issue of THE CADETS' REVIEW was that of devotion to the interests of the college, and the encouragement of every proper effort looking to its higher development and the extension of its sphere of usefulness. At this season then, it seems peculiarly fitting that some portion of our columns be devoted to a review of the work and incidents of the scholastic year about to close. Results speak more forcibly than words, and we are satisfied to point to the results accomplished during the session, as the best possible demonstration of the truth of the claim that our Institution has completely emerged from the cloud of trials and reverses which have at several times in its past history threatened to destroy all its power for good.

At the beginning of the year, the conditions existing were somewhat peculiar. The College, as re-organized in the summer of 1892, had passed through one very successful year. With the new order of things a period of increasing prosperity seemed to have been begun. But gratifying as was this fact, the problem was not yet completely solved. It remained for a second year to determine whether, after all, the novelty of the change might not wear away, and a re-

Beginning the year under these favorable conditions, with a number of students sufficient to tax to the utmost the capacity of dormitories and class-rooms, the record of the session has been most gratifying in all the departments of the College. The present plan of courses of instruction has resulted satisfactorily. In each of the three courses—the Scientific, Agricultural and Literary—the specialization of the work has tended to elevate its standard and increase its



PHYSICAL LABORATORY.

lapse into old conditions follow. This year has demonstrated beyond doubt the success of the present organization—a success no less apparent in the outward relations of the Institution, than in its inner development. Thanks to the financial policy of the past five years, the indebtedness of the College has been eliminated, and it is no longer handicapped by the onus of an interest-bearing debt.

efficiency. The scientific course has so far proven the most popular, because most general, but the number of students electing the Agricultural and Literary courses gives evidence of the wisdom of such division. At least, too, the special Mechanical course is an assured fact. By the detailing of Chief Engineer Ford, of the United States Navy, for duty as Instructor in Mechanical Engineering at the College, the first step has

been made toward the organization of the department, and next year will see it in full operation.

In the Department of Agriculture, Chemical, Biological and Physical Science, interior views of whose laboratories accompany this article, very great advancement has been made. The addition of more complete equipment and more adequate facilities for laboratory work have placed each department upon a higher plane of efficiency. In the Agricultural Department much work was accomplished in the line of practical instruction in farm work, horticulture and farm economy. The Chemical Department, by the passage of the new law providing for the analysis of fertilizers, has been placed upon a more perfectly self-supporting basis. An increase in the force of this department has also been made. Instructions in the Biological and Physical Sciences has become

more specialized, the year's work of the Senior Class tending more than ever to the practical. A pleasing evidence of the merit of the work done in these laboratories was the general praise bestowed upon the exhibit sent from the College to the World's Columbian Exposition.

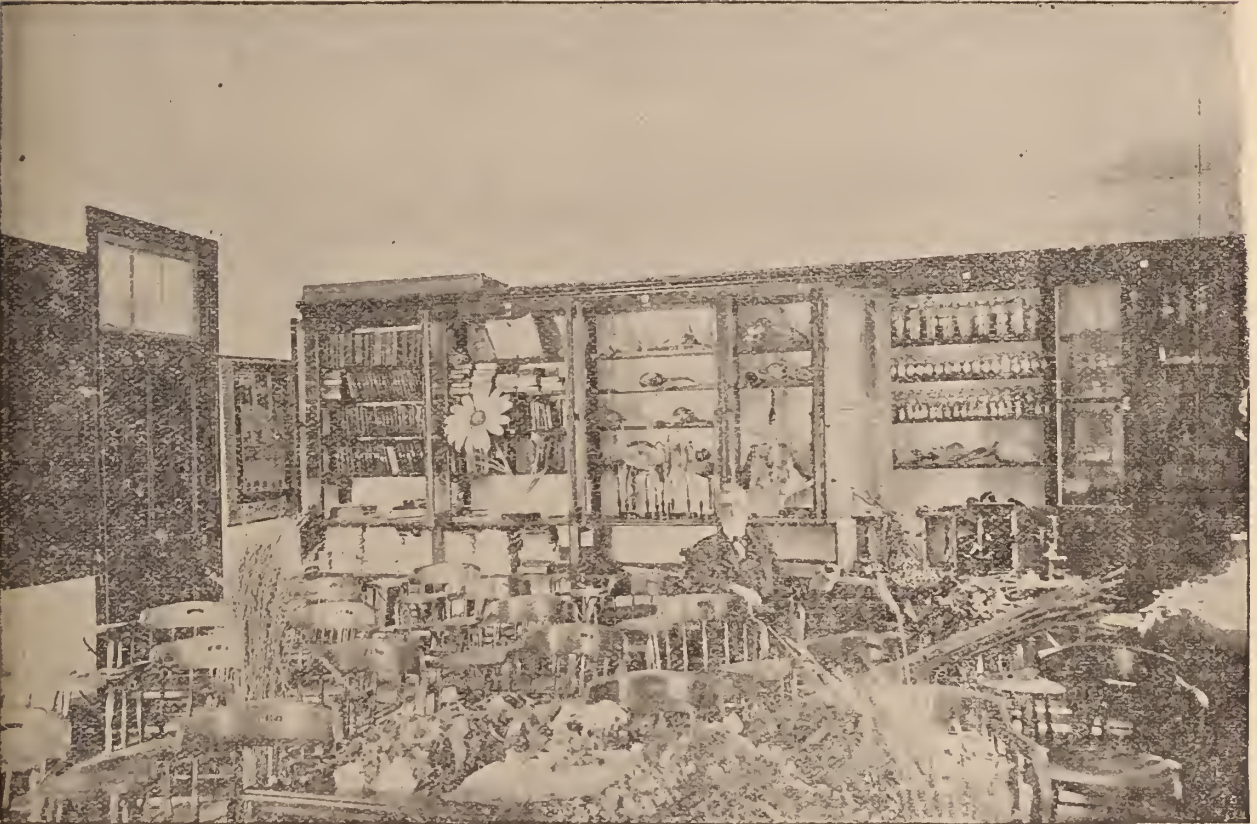
No department of the College has been more active during the year than the Military. A more general interest in military affairs, and better results from the drills are the natural consequences of the increased number of cadets, and the greater completeness of the Battalion organization. The arrival of two pieces of ordinance, with the organization of an Artillery Corps was an important event in the development department. Other notable events of the year were the fine exhibition of February 22d, when the two companies contested for the battalion flag, and the recent match be-



CHEMICAL LABORATORY—GENERAL CHEMISTRY—SENIOR CLASS AT WORK.

tween the College rifle team and a team from Montgomery county, in which, though defeated, the students made a most creditable record. Much interest of the commencement week will center about the military department. This year, besides the contest for the target medal, a medal has been offered for the best drilled cadet—exclusive of the Senior class. There will also be an exhibition drill on Commencement Day, and an inspection of the battalion by

though it has not as yet make its appearance in public, next year will see it take its place along side of the Mercer Society. The two will hold a joint public meeting on the morning of June 12th. Not the least important enterprise begun during the session has been the CADETS' REVIEW, which we believe has fairly earned a place among the recognized institutions of the College. But no greater addition has been made to the general equipment of the College than



LECTURE ROOM AND LABORATORY OF AGRICULTURE AND COTARY.

the Inspector-General, of the War Department.

Several events have served to render the year a memorable one from a literary point of view. The Mercer Literary Society materially increased its membership, and by its excellent public entertainments clearly demonstrated the fact of its influence and the success of its management. A new society—The Merrill—was organized, and al-

though it has not as yet make its appearance in public, next year will see it take its place along side of the Mercer Society. The two will hold a joint public meeting on the morning of June 12th. Not the least important enterprise begun during the session has been the CADETS' REVIEW, which we believe has fairly earned a place among the recognized institutions of the College. But no greater addition has been made to the general equipment of the College than

the founding of the new College Library, for which commodious quarters have been arranged in the second story of the Gymnasium building. From the nucleus there made, there must inevitably grow, as the College itself expands, a library worthy of the name. Small as the beginning, it is still a most important step in the right direction.

In the matter of physical development, advance of the last year has been especially



BIOLOGICAL LECTURE ROOM AND LABORATORY.

noteworthy, because of the almost total absence of organized athletics before. The surprisingly successful records of the foot-ball and base ball teams and the abiding interest and enthusiasm manifested by the students are best shown in the columns of the Athletic Department of this paper. With a new, well-equipped gymnasium, a thoroughly competent instructor, and ample time devoted to exercise, the Athletic Department has had every opportunity for development, and that it has made the most of its opportunities the public exhibitions given in the gymnasium during the winter clearly prove.

Social events have not been wanting to break the monotony of class routine. The dances of the Rossburg Club without exception, have been most enjoyable affairs, and have reflected great credit upon the man-

agement. The social climax of the season is the Annual Commencement Ball, to be held this year on the evening of the 13th. The number of visitors to the College during the year was exceptionally large. A delegation from the State Legislature and several parties of different sections of the State have inspected the College buildings and work, all expressing themselves as being greatly surprised and pleased with what they saw. Indeed, it is a matter of very considerable gratification to find that the opinion entertained by the people of the State regarding the College and its work is in the main most favorable. There can be no question as to what should be the place the College should occupy as a State College, but until its value as an educational institution is thoroughly recognized, and the permanent nature of its prosperity clearly demonstrated, its full

performance of such a function is not to be expected. As an indication, however, of the greater confidence of the people of the State, and especially of the growing interest among the farmers of Maryland, we may call attention to the increase made by the General Assembly to the annual appropriation to the College.

Within the building considerable improvement is proposed for the coming year. The long needed lighting plant will be put in, and improved heating arrangements perfected. These changes, with the provision for the Mechanical Department, will serve greatly to increase the comforts and general efficiency of the Institution. The farm and grounds this spring speak for themselves.

In conclusion we may safely characterize the session just closing as an eminently successful one. While the sweeping changes have taken place, the direction of every department of the Institution has been steadily forward. The College will begin its thirty sixth year with better equipped rooms, with more students, with greater public respect and sympathy than ever.

For this state of things the credit is due to the wise and conservative policy of the Board of Trustees; to the President of the College for his firm, consistent and thoroughly rational methods of administration; to the hearty sympathy with the President of a harmonious and united Faculty; and last, but not least, to the student-body itself, whose esprit de corps and whose general attitude to the genius of the Institution have reduced to a minimum the cares of those entrusted with its management.

A pleasant feature of the latter part of the present term has been the presence of four of our former graduates as employees of the College—Messrs. Sherman, '93, and Veith, '91, in the Chemical Department, Mr. Graff, '93, in the Library, and Mr. Buckley, '93, in the Department of Natural Science.

Current Topics.

F. B. BOMBERGER. '94.

Although there has been an unusual amount of labor agitation during the past two weeks, the public seem to have fallen into a kind of listless indifference in regard to them except in the immediate region affected.

There is apparently no change in the situation of the coal strikes. Both the miners and the employers are determined to hold out to the end. But it is evident that time will do what force of argument could not do towards procuring for the miners the higher wages demanded.

The continued inaction of so many coal mines is resulting in the coal famine anticipated in our last issue, and the price of coal and coke is rapidly rising, so that it will be only a matter of time until the employers, owing to the increased price of coal, will be enabled to comply with the demands of the strikers. In this state no serious trouble has yet resulted, but in Illinois, Indiana and Colorado the troops have been ordered out, while there is serious rioting in Pennsylvania and Ohio.

The Industrial Armies have almost ceased to command public attention nearly all of the Western armies have failed in their plans. Coxe with his lieutenants, Browne and Jones are now reposing in Washington jail, while the embryonic army which was to have wrought so much of revolution in legislation methods, remains near Highlands Md. Recently reinforcements arrived under General Calvin. The camp now contains about 700 men. The people in the neighborhood are apprehensive for public safety.

General Fitzgerald from Boston is in Washington with 43 men. They say they will leave as soon as their petition is brought before Congress. They refuse to join Coxe.

Contrary to the usual rule several matters have arisen in Congress during the past few weeks to arouse popular interest.

The investigation of the bribery cases in the Senate has resulted in the conclusion that Buttz offered bribes to Senators Hunton of Virginia and Kyle of South Dakota; but that the testimony completely exonerates the Senators. However, the inquiry into the charges, that the Sugar Trust has used its influence to fix the Sugar Schedule of the Tariff Bill, has not been completed. The newspaper correspondents who have made the allegations that the Sugar Schedule was arranged to suit the Trust in order to secure funds for the campaign of 1892, refused to give their authority for the statements. The investigation rests there, until the committee can legally compel them to testify. The matter is exciting unusual interest.

Tariff discussion still continues to be dilatory and ineffective. The three incidents of importance attending its consideration have been, Mr. Gorman's strong indorsement of the bill; Mr. Teller's motion to kill the bill by laying it on the table, which showed a majority of ten against disposing of the bill in that way; and Mr. Hill's bitter opposition to the Income Tax.

Meanwhile the House has aroused public interest by attacking the Civil Service Reform Law. In Committee of the Whole, the House voted 109 to 71 to strike out the salary of the Civil Service Commissioners and of their clerks from the Appropriation Bill; but when it became necessary for the Congressmen to go on record as voting against it, the vote was 158 to 80, nearly two to one, in favor of the appropriation. The Republicans voted for it to the last man; while 72 Democrats voted against it. This shows that politicians in the House are opposed to Civil Service Reform but are not ready to accept the consequences which would result from destroying the Commission. Why they are opposed to it is easily understood. By making Federal offices the reward for honesty and ability, politicians are deprived of one means of securing popular favor, by the distribution of public patronage. It is natural enough

that they oppose it, but it is disgusting to see them stab it in the dark instead of openly and manfully opposing it on grounds of equity and justice. Commissioner Roosevelt the Chief of the Commission, has done more to eradicate partiality and fraud from public office giving, than any other man in the country; and his work commands the commendation of all true citizens.

The discussion of the repeal of the State Bank Tax in the House, shows a great many Democrats who are opposed to unconditional repeal. The platform under which the present administration come into power will sound like a lively parody, when compared with the Congressional Record for this year.

A Word to Students.

The end of the term is at hand, and in another week the long vacation will have begun. The editors of the REVIEW feel that it is not too much to ask of every student some little help this summer in increasing the circulation of our College paper. The REVIEW is the organ of the College, not a mere private enterprise undertaken for the benefit of the few, and as such, every student we think should feel an interest in its success and an earnest desire to see it prosper. We shall be glad to furnish every one willing to do a little canvassing among his friends at home with specimen copies of the paper. Each new subscriber means a new friend for the College, and each additional advertiser helps to make our paper brighter and better. Will you not do what you can for us between this and the middle of September?

It is hoped that important additions will be made to the college library during the coming summer. No more valuable factor in the prosperity of a college exists than a good library. We need more books, and every effort should be made to meet the want.



C. W. CAIRNES, '94.

Our commencement exercises will extend from Saturday, June 9th, to Wednesday evening, June 13th.

* *

On Saturday afternoon the target competition will be held. In the evening of the same day Rev. Frederick W. Clamptt, of St. Peter's church, Baltimore, will address the Y. M. C. A.

* *

On Saturday afternoon, Rev. T. S. Hamlin, of Washington, D. C., will deliver the Baccalaureate sermon. Dr. Hamlin visited us once before and his remarks were much appreciated.

* *

Monday, the 11th, is Athletic Day, the day of record-breaking. The individual competitive drill will be held in the morning. The field sports will consume the afternoon and will be interesting to all admirers of physical development. In the evening the Athletic Association will hold a public meeting at which the medals and prizes will be awarded to the successful competitors.

* *

An entertainment given jointly by the Mercer and Morrill Literary Societies will be held on Tuesday morning. The program will consist of music, addresses, society journals, recitations, etc., both societies being equally represented upon the stage.

* *

Tuesday afternoon will be allotted to the Inspection Drill which will consist of squad, company and battalion drill in close and extended order; also, the ceremonies. The inspecting officer will be Lieut-Col. Burton, U. S. A.

* *

Tuesday evening has been set apart for the class-day exercises which have become

quite a popular feature of the commencement program. The general form of these exercises will be much the same as last year, the main features being the presentation of the class shield and smoking the pipe of peace. On this occasion the graduating class formerly deliver up their insignia of office to the incoming Seniors. Representative Bryan, of Nebraska, will be present and deliver an address.

* *

The graduating exercises will be held on Wednesday afternoon. President R. W. Silvester will address the assemblage. The graduating class will be represented on the stage by four of its members, chosen by the class for that honor, viz.: S. Key, F. B. Bomberger, M. T. Sudler and T. E. Foran. The exercises will be concluded by the presentation of the diplomas. Immediately after this the exhibition drill will take place on the campus. It will consist of a short battalion drill and extended order drill, including a sham battle.

At 9 o'clock that evening the Commencement Ball to the students, the coming event of the year will begin, and continue until Old Sol rises in his glory and puts to shame the lights of the ball-room.

The Naval Academy band will furnish music for both afternoon and evening. The thoughtfulness of Prof. Zimmerman, leader of the band, in dedicating a two-step to the M. A. C. class of '94, is highly appreciated by them.

* *

Latest news from Prep. Department. Ned H. sharpening the toes of his russet shoes with an oil stone.

* *

On Thursday, May 24, the Senior class visited Washington and witnessed the first half of the competitive drill between the nine companies of the Washington High School. Though the weather was unfavorable, the drilling was excellent. Some of the most commendable features were the exact step in both quick and double time, and the precise execution of the manual.

We had the opportunity of reviewing the famous Coxey army on Monday. They marched past here in column of fours with banners flying and drums beating. They met Galvin's division a short distance above here, and there was a crow-like yell, and in a few minutes they returned with the reinforcements, and a corresponding reinforcement to the din. They did not offer to attack us, and from their conversation it seems that they have a profound respect for Gatling guns.

* *

On Wednesday afternoon, May 31st, the college parade grounds was the scene of a rifle contest between the team of Sandy Springs and that of the M. A. C. There were good marksmen in both teams and a number of high scores were made. The highest score recorded to the visitors was 24 points out of a possible 25 made by Moore and Bentley, and that made by the home team was 23 points out of a possible 25 made by G. W. Wilson.

The distances fired from were 200 standing, and 275 lying on the ground.

At the end of the contest the scores for the two teams were as follows :

M. A. C.	406 points out of possible.....	500
S. Springs	442 " " " 	500

* *

Quite a number of our cadets were very pleasantly entertained at the home of the Misses Tise, of Hyattsville, on the evening of May 26th. Dancing was the principal feature of the evening. Refreshments were served at 10 o'clock, after which dancing was resumed until a late hour. Among those present from the college were Messrs. F. B. Bomberger, A. S. Brown, W. B. Crapster, C. W. Walker, W. Blackiston, M. N. Haines, K. L. Harrison, H. B. de Waal and P. Mitchell.

* *

On Saturday evening May 26th, President Silvester entertained members of the faculty and post-graduates at tea at his residence.

The Junior class was entertained by President Silvester, on Wednesday evening May 30th, at his home adjoining the College. The evening was very pleasantly spent a delightful supper was served which was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

* *

On Thursday evening June 7th, the Junior's gave a banquet in honor of the Senior class. During the delightful repast several speeches were made by members of both classes. The Seniors although they are to leave the M. A. C. soon, did not seem at all blue.

* *

The splendid strawberry crop has been thoroughly enjoyed by all. An unusual large quantity of berries of excellent quality was produced on the College farm. They have been served upon the College table daily for the past two weeks. Visits by the different classes have been made to the Experimental Station to enjoy the choice varieties grown there.

* *

The two mile record of the College was broken on Sunday last by a member of the Freshman class, who has been visiting Hyattsville every Sunday, but who announced to the sorrow of some fair maiden, that he had made his last visit to that place. We cannot account for the sprinter selecting such a late hour to accomplish this feat unless it is that some of his numerous rivals concluded that it was necessary to hasten his departure from the town.

* *

Among those who are expected to be present at the commencement exercises are the following former students: Messrs. Childs, Gambrill, Johnson, Church, Veitch, Lawson, Prough, Towers, Holzaphfel, Anshermen, Kemp, Hopkins, Buckley, Mattingly, Talty, Hazen, Stephens, Ray, Conley, Lerch, Hyde, R. B. Chew, P. A. Bowen, Tolson, Pindell, L. A. Griffith, Latimer and Langley.

Literary Department

SOTHORON KEY, '94.

The Military Department in our Agricultural and State Colleges.

EVER since Washington uttered his famous declaration "In time of peace prepare for war," our government has been trying to find an economic, but efficient way to instruct the young men of our country in military science and tactics.

The Colonial militia system, used before and for a short time after the Revolution having proved a failure not from want of courage on the part of the individual men, but the art of war was fast becoming a science with an appropriate amount of details and rules which could not be mastered by the short and irregular lessons which result from the militia system.

We find as early as 1834 a suggestion to have military instruction in schools in such a manner that a certain number of young men would be prepared each year to be able to organize and drill companies in case of war or other emergencies in which they might be needed.

Our government maintains only about 25,000 men in the regular army, so in case of war, insurrection, or anything in which troops are required, the present army is to be looked upon only as a nucleus for the mobilization of larger forces. And it is the aim of this plan to have a certain number of qualified men scattered over the country so that in case of need, men can be promptly and properly organized into military units which could then be assigned to any part of the army by the directing head of the movement.

Such a feeling was the cause of the bill of July 2, 1862, donating 30,000 acres of western land to each State for every Congressman and Senator that it had; provided that from it a permanent fund should be estab-

lished, the interest of which should be applied to the support of at least one College or University in which military science and tactics were to be taught. This donation was accepted by Maryland in 1865, and resulted in this College receiving the benefit of it. In 1888 an act was passed authorizing the President to station fifty officers from the army, and ten from the navy in schools having the military discipline and the capacity for educating one hundred and fifty male students at one time. In 1875 the maximum number of army officers to be stationed was increased to seventy-five, and in 1893 it was again increased to one hundred army officers and ten naval officers.

Most of our State Colleges simply carry out the letter of the law concerning the instruction in military tactics: and thus the real intentions are to a certain extent evaded. The military instruction in many cases is limited to a short period spent on the study of the elementary principles and the regular drill. The result generally being that the graduates from such institutions are no better prepared for the purpose intended than any well-drilled private in the regular army. The discipline is often so lax that they fail to appreciate the true force of military discipline. The real intention of this instruction is not merely to give the student a superficial knowledge of tactics, but a knowledge which has its foundation upon study, upon a thorough understanding of the elementary laws relating to the management and handling of bodies of men; the ability to command and to know how to obtain the respect and confidence of those commanded. This requires not only a knowledge of tactics, but a knowledge of military customs and manners, a knowledge of fire-arms, breastworks, camps and other paraphernalia used. To obtain this instruction it is necessary to have more articles than the law provides, although a knowledge of the various blank forms is considered necessary, the schools are unable to obtain them, even upon application to

the proper government authorities. The United States has plenty of tentage which is simply rotting in government warehouses; but our State Colleges are unable to obtain even the condemned tentage, and so it is with many other things necessary for instruction. It is sometimes urged as an objection that to acquire this amount of information upon the subjects, too much time would be required from the other subjects which are more important; but this is not the case, such instruction would be given almost entirely by lectures: and three hours a week during the usual four year's course would be sufficient.

The military discipline in the schools is no small part of the education, if it is carried out with strictness which should characterize it. In the given time the student occupying the various grades for a greater or less time would learn how to obey and respect those above him and lastly how to command himself and others. Real discipline is something that not every one understands and as discipline is the one quality of the organization of armed forces, the object of this education will be almost lost.

There is a movement on foot to have the College organizations incorporated into the militias of the several states and to have the officers graduating to receive brevet commissions from the Governor of the state. This is a step in the right direction if the attempt is successful. Not only will it secure the benefits of the needed materials granted to the militia which are not granted to the colleges, but it will add dignity and an incentive to the college organizations which could not well be obtained otherwise.

In the development and improvement of the military department of the state colleges, it is necessary at first to get public opinion favorable to it. For this purpose the field movements and drills should be as near perfect as possible; they must be good enough to win approbation, for this is the only thing that the public judge; no matter

how good the discipline nor how thorough the course of instruction if it cannot appear well in public it is certain to meet with their disapproval.

Even today some are asking why so much time is given and what are the good results of such an education. It is now considered that military drill is one of the finest forms of physical exercise; it largely takes the place of gymnasium exercise and the substitute is more interesting. It trains a person to habits of promptness and a methodical manner of working, no matter what line of work it may be. Very few have a proper understanding of our army and its underlying principles; and it must be a satisfaction to be better able to understand and appreciate its history of the executive function of our country.

The sentiment is now towards the improvement and extension of the system; and with such reviving interest it is thought that we can expect much improvement in this department our state colleges in the near future. Consequently the spirit of the law being more nearly observed, the country will be improved by it.

M. T. SUDLER, '94.

April 22, 1894.

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M. T. SUDLER.



NEW CYMNASIUM, WITH TOWER ADDED.

Association Columns.

W. W. SKINNER '95.

M. A. C.---5. K. U.---2.

A very interesting game of base-ball was played on the college campus May 16th, between the home team and Kendall University. The M. A. C. boys excelled their opponents both in the field and at the bat. The stumbling block of the visitors was pitcher Fuller, who allowed them but three hits. Keine was hit hard at times, but was given excellent support except in the fifth inning.

The Kendall's made their first run in the first inning. Wagner received a base on balls. Erd hit to second, but was retired at first on a pretty stop by Barrows. Wagner was safe on second, he stole third and scored on a hit by Dudley. The M. A. C. boys also scored in the first inning. Harding re-

ceived a base on balls, stole second and scored on a two-base hit by Strickler. In the second the visitors were blanked in, one, two, three order. The home team scored another run in this inning on a base on balls two stolen bases and a single. Both sides were retired in third without scoring. In the fourth the Kendalls scored their second run. Boxly made a beautiful hit over second base and scored on Dudley's hit, the latter was thrown out at third. The next two men struck out. In the same inning M. A. C. boys scored their third run. Harris received a base on balls, stole second and third and scored on a single to right field.

The prettiest play of the game was made in the fifth inning with Wagner on third and Erd on first, and no hands out, it looked as if the visitors would score. The next man at bat made a line hit to second base which Barrows captured with one hand, threw Erd out at first and Wagner was caught at the plate, completing a triple play, the visitors did not again have a chance to score. The home team scored one in the

fifth and one in the sixth. The game was called at the end of the seventh inning on account of darkness.

The score was as follows :

M. A. C.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Harding, 2b.....	2	3	16	0	0
Fuller, C. lf.....	0	0	0	0	1
Wooters, 3.....	0	0	1	4	0
Davis, c.....	0	0	1	1	0
Strickler, cf.....	2	2	1	0	1
Harris, ss.....	1	1	0	1	0
Harrison, cf.....	0	0	0	4	0
Fuller, E. p.....	0	1	0	1	1
Barrows, lb.....	0	0	2	0	0
Totals.....	5	7	21	11	3

K. U.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Wagner, lf.....	0	0	2	0	0
Erd, cf.....	1	0	0	0	0
Bosley, c.....	0	2	3	4	0
Indley, 2b.....	0	1	1	0	1
Ryan, lb.....	0	0	11	1	0
Bilgeen, rf.....	0	2	0	0	0
Price, ss.....	0	0	0	1	1
Rosser, 3.....	0	0	1	2	0
Keene, p.....	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	2	5	18	8	2

SCORE BY INNINGS.

C. U.....	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0-2
M. A. C.....	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	1-5

Umpire, Simoban, K. U.; Scorers, Owens, M. A. C.
Whitlocke, K. U.

M. A. C. vs. W. M. C.

The home team visited Westminster on May 26th to play the Westminster Maryland College team. The M. A. C. boys played a very weak game and were easily defeated by a score of 12 to 7. In the third inning Fuller, E. was taken sick and had to be replaced by Harding, the latter pitched a very good game, but was given poor support in the field, which was partly due to the very rough condition of the ground. The M. A. C. boys did not show that they were in the game until the seventh inning, when by clean hard batting they scored three runs; in the eighth inning three more runs were added, but the lead of the W. M. C. boys was too great to be overcome. In the ninth inning the M. A. C. team was retired on short hits to the infield. Score was as follows :

M. A. C.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Harding, lb.....	0	1	13	3	2
Fuller, lf.....	0	0	1	0	0
Wooters, 3b.....	0	1	3	1	3
Davis, c.....	0	1	1	3	3
Strickler, cf.....	1	0	0	0	2
Harris, ss.....	2	0	0	2	1
Barrows, 2b.....	1	0	5	0	1
Fuller, E. p.....	2	2	1	1	1
Roberts, rf.....	1	1	2	0	0
Totals.....	7	6	24	10	12

W. M. C.	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Stull, lf.....	1	1	3	0	2
Wells, ss.....	0	1	2	1	0
Anders, 2b.....	4	1	1	1	3
Galliedth, rf.....	2	0	0	0	1
Miller, c.....	0	0	3	2	1
Bennett, cf.....	2	2	1	0	1
Boscy, 3b.....	0	1	0	0	0
Watson, lb.....	1	1	16	0	1
Wells, p.....	2	2	1	4	1
Totals.....	12	9	27	8	10

M. A. C.....	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3	0	x-7
W. M. C.....	4	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	2-12

Umpires, Skinner, M. A. C.; Crouse, W. M. C.
Scorer, Owens, M. A. C.; Posey, W. M. C.

The base-ball season closed May 26th with the second game with Western Maryland College, and although the last game was a defeat, we cannot feel otherwise than proud of the record that our team has made. By far the strongest team that we played was that from Columbia University, of Washington; the team was composed of the best amateur players of the city, and had just returned from their tour through Virginia, where they won every game they played, some of the teams defeated by them were the V. M. I. Washington and Lee, Randolph, Macon and others.

The Kendall University team was also a strong one. The Naval Cadets succeeded in defeating them by a score of only 5 to 3, and the Naval Cadets are without doubt the strongest team in Maryland.

The home team won seven out of the eight games played which gives them a per cent. of 87.5.

The record is as follows :

M. A. C. vs. Western Maryland College.....	20 to 10
M. A. C. vs. Kendall University.....	9 to 8
M. A. C. vs. High School.....	12 to 1
M. A. C. vs. College Park.....	11 to 0
M. A. C. vs. Baltimore City College.....	15 to 1
M. A. C. vs. Columbia University.....	8 to 7
M. A. C. vs. Kendall University.....	5 to 2
M. A. C. vs. Western Maryland College.....	7 to 12

* * *

The team this season has produced some unexpected but very gratifying results. The playing of Harris at short has been quite a feature, he is pronounced by persons capable of judging to be one of the best amateur short-stops in Maryland. Wooters at third has also been playing good ball. The playing of Roberts in right

field has assured him a position on the team next season. Both Fuller, E. and Barrows have been playing great ball. Fuller, C. has made but two errors during the season.

In batting Fuller, E. attained the highest record, while Barrows carried off the fielding honors with a percent of 937. The averages are as follows.

	B. A.	F. A.
Fuller E.....	400	750
Harding	587	870
Harris	333	818
Wooters.....	314	745
Strickier.....	234	454
Fuller, C.....	171	820
Harrison.....	166	150
Davis.....	120	637
Roberts	110	300
Barrows	110	937

THE Y. M. C. A.

President, M. T. SUDLER.

Vice-President, H. C. JONES,

Secretary and Treasurer, W. W. SKINNER.

Executive Committee, F. B. BOMBERGER,
W. W. SKINNER,
C. W. CAIRNES,
S. H. HARDING,
H. R. GRAHAM,
W. B. CRAPSTER,
H. C. JONES.

THE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

President, SOTHORON KEY.

Vice-President, B. M. CHISWELL.

Treasurer, H. C. JONES.

Recording Secretary, W. W. SKINNER.

Corresponding Sec., W. B. CRAPSTER.

Censor, J. G. BANNON.

FOOT BALL TEAM.

Manager, W. W. SKINNER,

Captain, B. COMPTON, JR.

BASE BALL TEAM.

Manager, S. H. HARDING,

Captain, S. H. HARDING.

GLEE CLUB.

President, W. W. SKINNER.

Secretary and Treas., C. S. MULLIKIN.

Manager, R. E. SLIGAR.

After the Prep.

Tune—"After the Ball."

There is a custom here at M. A. C.

In the evening at 9 o'clock, to set the young Preps free.

Up to that moment, silence is everywhere

But the racket that follows, is enough to raise one's hair.

Up through the hallway, stamping they come.

Like a troop of Indians assisted by a drum,

Confusion is endless, it really would seem,

That wild pandemonium then reigns supreme.

Chorus:

After the Prep is over;

After the bugle has blown;

After the hour of 9, p. m.

After the Preps have flown;

Then's when our peace is ended,

Then's when our cares begin,

Then's when our work is suspended,

Then's when the racket comes in.

To study then is useless; it simply can't be done

They romp around the hallways, and up the stairway run,

And thus for half an hour the Preps hold royal sway

Until the final bugle drives each noisy Prep away.

Then as a storm that in fury has passed

The Preps repose in slumber and peace returns at last.

But in the morning when the sky is gray,

The Preps are just as noisy as on the previous day.

Chorus:

After the Prep is over;

After the bugle has blown;

After the hour of 9, p. m.

After the Preps have flown;

Then's when our peace is ended,

Then's when our cares begin,

Then's when our work is suspended,

Then's when the racket comes in.

F. B. B. '94.

Alumni Department

H. C. SHERMAN, '93.

All graduates of the college are cordially invited to enter into correspondence with this department. We will be glad to give any information we can regarding any of the alumni, by private letter as well as through these columns.

Class of 1892.

F. W. Besley, A. B., has taught school and managed his farm in Virginia since his graduation.

J. D. Brooks, A. B., entered the Georgetown Medical College and has successfully completed his second year.

F. Chew, B. S., entered the electrical laboratory of Queen & Co., as an assistant and has remained with them since.

N. Childs, B. S., is managing his father's farm in Anne Arundel county.

S. W. Gambrill, B. S., accepted a position as cashier of the Baltimore Traction Company which he held until February 1, 1893, when he was appointed Financial Clerk of Department of Awards, World's Fair. In November, 1893, this department was removed to Washington where he is still engaged in completing the records.

E. D. Johnson, A. B., has for two years pursued a special classical course of study at the Columbia University, Washington, D. C.

James E. Ray, Jr., A. B., has been connected with the firm of Orndorff & Truxton, dealers in agricultural implements, Washington, D. C. for most of the time since his graduation. For a few months in the winter of 1892-93, he was with Prof. Whitney at Clifton.

* *

Class of 1895.

Charles Alvey, B. S., accepted a position for the summer of 1893, on an engineering corps in West Virginia. During the winter he filled a vacancy in the Rohrersville school for one term and then entered the services

of the Hagerstown Morning News as a reporter. He has recently been promoted to position of local editor.

S. S. Buckley, B. S., entered the American Veterinary College in September, 1893, and completed his first year in March. He then returned to the M. A. C. to spend his vacation in post-graduate study here.

G. Y. Graff, B. S., was appointed Librarian of the Maryland Agricultural College immediately after his graduation.

J. W. Lawson, B. S., is pursuing a full course of graduate study at Johns Hopkins University. Chemistry is his principal subject with physics and mathematics as subordinates.

H. C. Sherman, B. S., was appointed assistant in chemistry, Maryland Agricultural College in June, 1893. During the summer of 1893, he was employed at Chicago as assistant chemist in the laboratory of the Columbian Dairy Test.

* *

Alumni Meeting.

The meeting of the Alumni Association will be held in the Library after the drill on commencement day instead of at 10 o'clock A. M., as announced in our last issue. Only a business meeting will be held. Besides the election of officers and other routine business, schemes will be discussed for bringing the association more before the public and arousing the interest of older graduates. A large number of the alumni have already indicated their intention of attending the meeting and we are glad to note among them several members of the earlier classes who have not attended formerly. Members of the graduating class are expected to attend and take part in the meeting.

* *

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

M. C. Hazen, Class of '88, President.	
E. G. Niles, Class of '89, Vice-President.	
H. C. Sherman, Class of '93, Secretary.	
J. B. Latimer, Class of '91, Treasurer.	
Dr. J. B. Griffith, Class of '75,	} Ex. Com.
J. B. Gray, Class of '74,	
A. C. Tolson, Class of '88.	

The Industrial Capability of Maryland.

MARYLAND, one of the original "Thirteen Colonies," is situated in the eastern part of the United States, and although but partly on the Ocean, it has a vast extent of water front. The Chesapeake Bay, the largest inlet of the Atlantic on the coast of the United States, divides the State into two unequal parts. Into this grand arm of the Atlantic flow a great many navigable rivers, which afford means for transportation of the agricultural and manufactured products of the State. From the east this magnificent bay is refreshed by eight large rivers, and from the west by an equal number. Some of these rivers, particularly those of the western shore, afford great water powers, by means of which some very large manufacturing plants are run, thereby doing away with the necessity of using steam or electricity. The Potomac, for instance, has a fall of two hundred and thirty feet from Point of Rocks, Frederick county, to Washington, D.C., a distance of forty-seven miles; and at a point nearly seven miles above Washington it descends eighty or ninety feet in the short distance of a mile and a half. At this latter place it is estimated that the available power, even in low seasons, exceeds twenty thousand horsepower. Below Washington the Potomac is navigable for good sized vessels, which run between the great metropolis and the cities of Maryland and Virginia.

As regards climate, Maryland has such a diversity as will permit a great variety of pursuits to be carried on. It is such, in fact, that out-of-door work may be done comfortably nine months in a year. There are no blizzards or cyclones, and long continued droughts are of rare occurrence. Such diversity of climate may be explained by the complexity of the surface configuration, the presence of a sea upon the eastern borders the mountains and highlands of the western part, and the bays and rivers which deeply indent the land in the neighborhood

of the Chesapeake Bay. The mean annual temperature is 53.8°, that of the rainfall is 42.43 inches.

Having such a climate and other natural advantages, Maryland has quite a variety of soil. Although nearly all the State has good land, in some sections it is far below the average. Yet out of this poorer land farmers, by raising such products as it will grow, are able to live fairly well. The land of the State may well be divided into two classes: that which will produce grain to the best advantage, and that which will produce fruit and vegetables. I do not mean to say that the grain-growing country will not produce fruit and vegetables, but that it will not produce them with the same advantage to the farmer.

Western and northern Maryland have a soil far heavier and more lasting than southern and eastern Maryland, where it consists mostly of light loamy, sandy soil. This latter, however, is on account of its lightness just as desirable. It can be brought to a good condition as regards quality in a shorter time at less cost. The land generally is good, and produces as large a yield per capita as that of any other State on the eastern coast. It is true that some of the farms are run down or are allowed to stand untilled, which is very hard on the land, but the number thus run down is only a small proportion of the whole. The farms of the State are rather too large, particularly those of southern Maryland, which, to some extent, accounts for the pooriness. The farmers, not being able to cultivate the whole of his land, both on account of the poor labor and the low prices he receives for his produce, allows his poorer land to run down. Where can one find better land for raising wheat than in certain sections of this State? Where better soil for fruit and vegetables? The northern and western sections grow wheat as fine as any in the east. Frederick county, for instance, has farms yielding wheat in large quantities, varying from twenty to forty bushels per acre. What is

true of wheat, is equally true of a variety of other products. It has been found that our eastern counties are particularly well adapted to fruit and vegetables, while the tobacco of St. Mary's commands a high price in the markets. The principal agricultural products of the State are wheat, corn, barley, rye, buckwheat, tobacco, fruit and vegetables.

Not only is Maryland rich in good lands, but it has very productive coal fields. These are in the extreme western part. They supply coal for a goodly number of States, and so far there seems to be but slight chances for their exhaustion. The coal fields covers an area of one hundred square miles, or sixty-four thousand acres. It would seem, and, in fact, it is so, that owing this extensive area of coal from which thousands earn livings, farming is not regularly carried on as in other parts of the State. Hence, it is clear, generally speaking, that the farms, or rather the land is not under such a high state of cultivation. Yet when farming is resorted to the land pays its owners well, and from the mountain slopes the markets of the great cities of the east are well supplied with fine vegetables and fruits.

Wages paid laborers vary exceedingly for different localities and for different classes of work. The common laborer receives from 50 cents a day, or ten dollars to twenty and sometimes twenty-five dollars a month, while skilled workmen received from thirty to fifty or sixty dollars a month. In the same sections the people are not able to pay high wages, and as a consequence the laboring class are rather poorly off. They are not in a deplorable state, however, for it is a well known fact that in all parts of this State where wages are low the laboring class are as happy, as well fed as in other parts, due to the fact that they are mostly negroes, and everyone knows how little they can subsist upon.

The manufacturers pay very reasonable wages, a fact that can very easily be seen by looking into the lives of the factory hands. They have homes of their own as a general thing, and these are as comfortable as those of any other part of the state.

Maryland, though not as rich as many of the manufacturing states of the United

States, can certainly hold her own as regards to wealth. Baltimore seems to be coming, year after year, more to the front as a manufacturing and commercial city. Next to New York it is the largest grain market on the coast. The manufactured products of Baltimore alone amounted to over \$140,000,000 in the year 1890. Baltimore has a thorough system of street railways, out of which large profits are realized, and in which a very large amount of capital has been placed. As regards ship-building, Baltimore compares favorably with other large cities, on the Atlantic coast. The steel works at Steelton afford employment for hundreds of men. Invested in this too, is large capital, from which the stock-holders realize a considerable amount. The flour industry is carried on extensively, and Maryland can justly be proud of having as large a number of mills as any other state. In fact, all over Maryland can be found manufacturies of various kinds. In every city and town there is some one or more lively manufacturing plant. Baltimore is the chief seat of the canning trade of the United States. The material are the famous oysters of the Chesapeake Bay, and fruits and vegetables. The annual product is about 60,000,000 cans, giving employment to over 20,000 hands.

The Chesapeake Bay, of itself, is a vast field of wealth. Out of it come the best oysters and fish, which are taken to the largest cities. It affords a means of communication for Baltimore with the cities of foreign countries, and thus enhances its commercial importance.

To sum up all that has been said, we would say that the productive capability of Maryland is great, as regards land, tolerably fair, as regards labor, and very fair, as regards capital. But the actual production of wealth falls short of the productive capability. The farms of the State are, as a general thing, entirely too large for the farmers to cultivate successfully. In some instances the owners of these large farms have rented parts of them to unreliable tenants, rather than leave them untenanted. These tenants take off from the land all that is possible, without putting anything back. Then, too, labor is scarce and unreliable. If desirable emigrants could be located in the counties, the farms would necessarily be divided into smaller tracts, and the labor problem would, to some extent, be solved.



H. R. GRAHAM, '95.

We would be pleased to receive the names of Editors of other College papers, and to place them on our exchange list. —Ex. Ed.

Since our last issue "The Randolph Maccon Monthly" has come among us. It is a bright, newsy paper, and it is with pleasure that we place it on our exchange list.

* *

An instrument of remarkable delicacy and value has been invented in the Yale psychological laboratory by J. J. Hogan, a mechanical student. It is called a Kimesimeter, and is used to measure the slightest motion perceptible to the test of touch. The measure is one millimeter per second.

* *

All of the students of the violoncello at present at the Royal Academy of Music in England are women. Women violin players have increased greatly in number in Europe of late years.

* *

Trials of a Drummer.

Stranger (in train)—"A man in your business can't get home very often, I presume?"

Commercial—Home? I should say not. Why, sir, I get home so seldom that I can't remember half the time where I live. Have to telegraph to the firm to send me my address.

Stranger—You don't say so!

Commercial—That's straight. Why, one time I was away so long that I forgot I'd ever been married, and I took such a fancy to a pretty woman I met in a strange town that I eloped with her.

Stranger—My! My!

Commercial—Yes, it would have been a terrible thing; but when I called on the firm during my honeymoon and introduced her, the old man told me she was my wife before.—[Ex.

Where the Old Maid Comes in.

"Do you know, sir," inquired an American tourist, of his companion, while do England, "can you inform me the reason for the fresh, healthful appearance of the English people? Their complexion is far superior to ours or our countrymen over the herring pond."

"Well I know what Prof. Huxley says."

"And what reason does he advance?"

"Well, Huxley says it is all owing to the old maids."

"Owing to old maids! You surprise me."

"Fact, Huxley figures it out in this way, Now, you know, the English are very fond of roast beef."

"But what has that to do with old maids. They are still hovering in the shadows."

"Why don't you see? This red clover is enriched, sweetened and fructified by humble bees."

"But where do the old maids come in?" said the inquisitive American, wiping his brow wearily.

"Why, it is as plain as the nose on your face. The only enemy the humble bee is the field mouse."

"But what have roast beef, red clover, humble bees and the field-mice got to do with old maids?"

"Why you must be very obtuse. Don't you perceive that the humble bees would soon become exterminated by the field mice if it were not for—"

"Old maids?"

"No, if it were not for cats, and so we can directly trace the effect of the rosy English complexions to the benign cause of English old maids—at least, that is what Huxley says about it, and that's just where the old maids come in. Science makes clear many mysterious things, and don't you forget it."—[Ex.

* *

The faculty of Wesleyan University has given the students a voice in the government of the college.—[Ex.



H. B. DEWAAL, '96.

No wonder the "Sophs" all look pale! they had to take two examinations in mathematics.

* *

What is the matter with "Squire?" he looks so mad. He is only trying to compose his class-day oration.

* *

The following is a list of the reports which appeared on the bulletin board a few days ago:

"Deacon W."—Marching to breakfast with the battalion.

"Fatty B."—Same.

"Dan."—Reporting to class formation on time.

"Jimmy."—Having shoes and collar on at morning inspection.

"Sheeny D."—Going to chapel without special orders.

"Geo. Washington."—Same.

"Sweetheart."—Not going on sick list when having tours to serve.

* *

The "Senator" seems to be very fond of a certain variety of pears which grow in the vicinity of Hyattsville.

* *

Mr. A.—Does your daughter speak foreign languages?

Mr. B.—Not very much; but she has learned to say "yes" in six of them.

* *

In the "fat men's" race which is to take place on athletic day, the entries are as follows:

"Cousin Ki."

Chip. (Senior).

Tommy.

Fatty L.

Beasly, Bob.

Fatty, B.

Oh, no! "Mitch" did not run. Of course not, he was not there *to* run.

* *

She.—Were you ever disappointed in love?

He—"Two and a half time.

She.—"Two and a half times?"

He.—Yes. Twice married and once rejected.

* *

Which Is It?

"Clarence" says "Mitch" is not in it, and "Mitch" says "Clarence" is not in it, while "Roly" says neither of them are in it.

* *

"Perhaps" the umpire softly said,

As day began to fade,

"Some single soul will love me for

The enemies I have made."

* *

Does any one know the cause of the fight between "Tad" and "Albert?" As is generally the case, there was a girl in it.

* *

First Junior.—Did you ever hear that song, "They didn't know the way to go about it."

Second Junior.—Why, yes! what of it?

First Junior.—Oh, nothing! only it applies very well at the present time to the Sophomore class.

* *

Since the examinations have begun the Freshman class have very wisely adopted the motto, i. e., "Veni, Vidi, Flunki."

* *

Aunt Jane.—Bob, dear, won't you be a good boy to-day?

Bob.—I will for a quarter.

Aunt Jane.—Why Bob! you wish pay for being good?

Bob.—Well aunty, you wouldn't have me good for nothing, would you?

* *

How is your son getting along at college? asked a farmer of his neighboring friend.

"Purty" well in some ways. I don't know how he's doin' in his studies, but "jedging" from his last photograph I think he has discovered some hair tonic that'll make his future.

THE MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF THE MARYLAND

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

COMMANDANT CORPS OF CADETS,	.	.	.	.	JOHN S. GRISARD, 2D, LIEUT., U. S. A.
MAJOR COMMANDING BATTALION,	.	.	.	.	SOTHORON KEY.

STAFF AND NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

FIRST LIEUTENANT AND ADJUTANT,	.	.	.	.	.	C. W. CAIRNES.
FIRST LIEUTENANT AND QUARTERMASTER,	.	.	.	.	.	H. BEST.
SERGEANT-MAJOR,	.	.	.	.	.	L. MCCANDLISH.
QUARTERMASTER-SERGEANT	.	.	.	.	.	G. H. CLAGETT.

COLOR GUARD.

SERGEANT,	.	.	.	W. W. ROBERTS
CORPORALS,	.	.	}	H. A. LEEF, 1ST,
			}	G. W. SCHENCK, 2ND.

DRUM CORPS.

SERGEANT,	.	.	.	.	R. E. SLIGAR.
CORPORAL,	.	.	.	.	G. M. HARRIS

LIGHT BATTERY.

CAPTAIN,	.	.	R R PUE
SERGEANTS,	.	B COMPTON, JR.,	G S EDELEN.

COMPANY "A."

F B BOMBERGER, CAPTAIN.
 C H WEIMER, FIRST LIEUTENANT
 T E FORAN, SECOND LIEUTENANT
 H C JONES, FIRST SERGEANT.

SERGEANTS,
 C C McDONNELL
 J J TIMANUS
 C S MULLIKIN
 J G BANNON

CORPORALS,
 H H OWENS
 H B DEWAAL
 M N HAINES
 J T BOND
 W. B. JOHNSTON
 C. W. DIRICKSON

COMPANY "B."

H M DENT, CAPTAIN
 M T SUDLER, FIRST LIEUTENANT
 A S BROWN, SECOND LIEUTENANT
 W W SKINNER, FIRST SERGEANT

SERGEANTS,
 S H HARDING
 W B CRAPSTER
 H R GRAHAM
 G W WILSON

CORPORALS,
 S T ROLLINS
 P MITCHELL
 C E FULLER
 C N WALKER
 R L HARRISON
 C A HEARN

JAMES S. DAVIS. SAMUEL T. DAVIS.

Established in 1800.

James Y. Davis' Sons,

Hatters and Furnishers

1201 Penna. Ave., Cor 12th St., Washington, D. C.

Agents for Youman's Celebrated New
York Hats.**CIGARS. CIGARS.**

SODA WATER.

Hyattsville Model Pharmacy,

Where is kept Everything Pertaining to a First-class

DRUG STORE.Only two miles from the Mary-
land Agricultural College.

Alfred H. Wells.

CONFECTIONS.

Balls, Bats and Fishing Tackle.

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